

John Kask

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OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

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PREFACE

The first trial run of the Fisheries Bulletin was completed in the Fisheries Division of FAO at the beginning of March. It was sent to member Governments and FAO National Committees in English, French, and Spanish editions. This second trial run has been prepared before comments on the first reached these headquarters, and it is suggested that the two issues together may be a better indication of the Division's work in the field of current fisheries statistics than could be produced in one issue. We look forward to comments on both issues.

In this issue we publish in full the recommended agreement reached at Baguio on 26 February. The proposed formation of an Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council is an important development in the work of FAO's Fisheries Division, which will furnish the Council's permanent secretariat.

The Council will operate in an area where probably there is greater need of increased food production than in any other part of the world, and where there is particular need of the animal protein which fisheries can help to supply. At the same time, the scientific work projected for the four permanent committees will certainly produce new knowledge, some of which will be applicable to fisheries far removed from the Indo-Pacific area. Moreover, experience gained in the establishment and operation of this Council will be applicable to the projected Councils for other parts of the world not actively served by such bodies.

The sea is international. Fish are no respecters of frontiers. Moreover, the behavior and content of the ocean in one area depends on circumstances created in another; fishing techniques of one area may be applicable to similar conditions elsewhere. For example, a method of fishing developed in Indo-Pacific coral reefs might be applied to fisheries in some other coral-bearing sea. At present an important aspect of FAO's work is that of coordinating scattered knowledge and making it generally available.

Dr. D.B. Finn, the Director of the Fisheries Division, following the conclusion of the meetings in Baguio, proceeded to Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bangkok, and Singapore. He is scheduled to leave Singapore on April 4 for London and to arrive back in Washington about April 15.

Dr. J.L. Kask, Head of the Biological Branch, who just recently joined the Organization, returned from Baguio on March 15. Mr. Mogens Jul, formerly Head of the Technological Laboratory of the Danish Department of Fisheries and Co-director of Food Preservation Laboratory of the Royal Institute of Technology of Denmark and newly appointed Head of our Technological Branch, will take up his duties about April 15.

FULL TEXT OF THE BAGUIO AGREEMENT

Establishment of the
Indo-Pacific Fisheries
Council

On a motion from the Delegation of the United States
seconded by the Delegate from the Netherlands the
meeting

"RESOLVED that the representatives of governments members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations here assembled, recognizing the mutual interest of their several nations in the development and proper utilization of the living aquatic resources of the Indo-Pacific areas, and believing that this end can best be attained by international collaboration, do hereby recommend to their respective governments for consideration, the acceptance of the following agreement for the establishment of an Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council."

Preamble

The Governments of Burma, China, France, India, the Netherlands, the Republic of the Philippines, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, having a mutual interest in the development and proper utilization of the living aquatic resources of the Indo-Pacific Areas, and desiring to further the attainment of these ends through international co-operation by the establishment of an Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council agree as follows:

Article I
THE COUNCIL

1. The contracting Governments agree to establish a Council, to be known as the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council, for the purpose of carrying out the functions and duties hereinafter set forth in Article III.

2. The members of the Council shall be the Governments which accept this Agreement in accordance with the provisions of Article IX thereof.

Article II
ORGANIZATION

1. Each member Government shall be represented at meetings of the Council by a single delegate, who may be accompanied by an alternate and by experts and advisers. Participation in meetings of the Council by alternates, experts and advisers shall not entail the right to vote, except in the case of an alternate who is acting in the place of a delegate during his absence.

2. Each member Government shall have one vote. Decisions of the Council shall be taken by a simple majority of the votes cast, except as otherwise provided by this Agreement. A majority of the total membership of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

3. The Council shall elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman.

4. The Council shall determine the frequency, dates and place of its meetings, and establish rules governing its procedure.

5. The chairman shall call a meeting of the Council at least once in every year, unless directed otherwise by a majority of the member Governments. The initial meeting shall be called by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations within six months after the entry into force of this Agreement and at such place as it may designate.

6. The seat of the Council shall be at the seat of the Regional Office of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations most conveniently situated within the area defined in Article IV. Pending the establishment of such a Regional Office, the Council shall select a temporary seat within that area.

7. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations shall provide the Secretariat for the Council and shall appoint its Secretary.

Article III
FUNCTIONS

The Council shall have the following functions and duties:

- a. To formulate the oceanographical, biological and other technical aspects of the problems of development and proper utilization of living aquatic resources;
- b. To encourage and coordinate research and the application of improved methods in every day practice;
- c. To assemble, publish, or otherwise disseminate oceanographical, biological and other technical information relating to living aquatic resources;
- d. To recommend to member Governments such national or co-operative research and development projects as may appear necessary or desirable to fill gaps in such knowledge;
- e. To undertake, where appropriate, cooperative research and development projects directed to this end;
- f. To propose, and where necessary to adopt, measures to bring about the standardization of scientific equipment, techniques and nomenclature;
- g. To extend its good offices in assisting member Governments to secure essential materials and equipment;
- h. To report upon such questions relating to oceanographical, biological and other technical problems as may be recommended to it by member Governments or by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other international, national or private organizations, with related interests;

i. To report annually to the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations upon its activities, for the information of the Conference; and to make such other reports to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on matters falling within the competence of the Council as may seem to it necessary and desirable.

Article IV
AREA

The Council shall carry out the functions and duties set forth in Article III in the Indo-Pacific areas.

Article V
CO-OPERATION WITH
INTERNATIONAL BODIES

The Council shall cooperate closely with other international bodies in matters of mutual interest.

Article VI
EXPENSES

respective Governments.

1. The expenses of delegates and their alternates, experts and advisers occasioned by attendance at meetings of the Council shall be determined and paid by their

2. The expenses of the Secretariat, including publications and communications, and of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council when performing duties connected with its work during intervals between its meetings, shall be determined and paid by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations within the limits of an annual budget prepared and approved in accordance with the current regulations of that Organization.

3. The expenses of research or development projects undertaken by individual members of the Council, whether independently or upon the recommendation of the Council, shall be determined and paid by their respective Governments.

4. The expenses incurred in connection with cooperative research or development projects undertaken in accordance with the provisions of Article III, paragraphs (d) and (e) unless otherwise available shall be determined and paid by the member Governments in the form and proportion to which they shall mutually agree.

Article VII
AMENDMENTS

the following cases:

Any proposal for amending this Agreement shall require the approval of a two-thirds majority of all the Members of the Council. An exception to this rule is made in

(1) Amendments to the Agreement extending the functions of the Council require the approval of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in addition to approval by a two-thirds majority of all the Members of the Council;

(2) Amendments of the Agreement extending the powers of the Council to incur expenses to be borne by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, shall require the approval of a two-thirds majority of all the Members of the Council and of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Article VIII
ACCEPTANCE

1. This Agreement shall be open to acceptance by Governments which are members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

2. This Agreement shall also be open to acceptance by Governments which are not members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, with the approval of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and of two-thirds of the members of the Council. Participation by such Governments in the activities of the Council shall be contingent upon the assumption of a proportionate share in the expenses of the Secretariat, as determined by the Council and approved by the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference.

3. The notifications of acceptance of this Agreement shall be deposited with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, who shall immediately inform all the Governments concerned of their receipt.

Article IX
ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Agreement shall enter into force upon the date of receipt of the fifth notification of acceptance.

2. Notifications of acceptance received after the entry into force of this Agreement shall enter into force on the date of their receipt by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations who shall immediately inform all the Governments concerned and the Council of their receipt.

Article X
WITHDRAWAL

Any member Government may withdraw from this Agreement, at any time after the expiration of two years from the date upon which the Agreement entered into force with respect to that Government by giving written notice of such withdrawal to the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations who shall immediately inform all the Governments concerned and the Council of such withdrawal. Notices of withdrawal shall become effective three months from the date of their receipt by the Director-General.

Formulated at Baguio this 26th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight, in the English language, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which shall furnish certified copies thereof to the Governments members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

and further

"RESOLVED that the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations be requested to communicate the text of the agreement adopted by the meeting, together with this resolution, to all governments members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; and that the governments here represented and any other member government that may be interested by invited to accept the agreement."

and further

"RESOLVED that the working^{1/} Committees appointed at this Conference continue to function informally until the entry into force of the Agreement in cooperation with the Fisheries Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations."

With respect to the first part of the resolution the Delegate of the United States made the following statement:

"The further instructions the U.S. Delegation has been awaiting regarding the need for referral of the Agreement to the FAO Conference have been received.

"These instructions permit concurrence in Resolution one with the qualification that the United States reserve its position with regard to the Agreement entering into effect without referral to the next FAO Conference.

"Since this matter has already been fully discussed and it is apparent that the U.S. position is not shared by other countries it is merely requested that the reservation on this one point be made a matter of record in the minutes of the meeting."

^{1/} Committees on Hydrology, Biology, Taxonomy, and Technology.

With respect to the resolutions the Delegate of France made a statement as follows:

"La délégation française accepte les résolutions de la Conférence dans leur rédaction en langue anglaise sous réserve de l'exactitude de la traduction française." (The French delegation accepts the resolutions of the Conference in the English text, subject to the correctness of the French translation.)

Liaison with other
International Bodies

It was moved by the Burmese Delegate, seconded by the U.S. Delegate,

"That this meeting draws the attention of the proposed Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council to the need for the avoidance of duplication of effort between the proposed Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council and any similar bodies created by other International Organizations and desires to record its opinion that the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council should be regarded as the principal organ in those fisheries matters coming within its competence."

COMMENTS ON TRADE STATISTICS

In Table 1 a summary is given of the trade statistics of 61 countries dealt with in the FAO Yearbook of Fisheries Statistics, which is now in press. It is hoped that the second volume of the Yearbook will cover nearly 100 percent of the world trade in fisheries products; but even in its present form the table is fairly comprehensive - only a few of the countries to be added have considerable fisheries industries.

The summary was prepared for the year 1938, and where figures for 1938 were not available the nearest year was used. A rough totaling of the prewar summary table indicates a total export of 406,354 metric tons of fresh and frozen products, 708,206 metric tons of salted, dried, and smoked products; 271,671 metric tons of canned products; 113,245 metric tons of crustaceans and molluscs; 215,054 metric tons marine oils; and 132,987 metric tons marine meal and fertilizers.

For only a few countries has it been possible to bring the exports and imports tables up to date so that postwar trade could be compared with immediate prewar trade. Therefore no summary for 1946 was included in the first Yearbook. Since the manuscript for that Yearbook was completed at the end of 1947, it has proved possible to bring the series more up to date for some countries for which trade in fisheries products, and particularly exports, are of significant importance. Summarized postwar trade statistics as compared with 1938 are included in this issue of the Bulletin for the following countries:

Canada	Export statistics
France	Exports and imports statistics
Germany	Import statistics
Iceland	Export statistics
Netherlands	Export statistics
Norway	Export statistics
U.S.A.	Export statistics

Postwar statistics for these countries, compared with statistics for 1938, are given in Tables 2 to 10.

For some of these countries the two postwar years, 1946 and 1947, are completely covered. For others, only some months of 1947 have been covered, and for two countries figures for January, 1948, as compared with January, 1947, are available.

It is intended to continue these surveys and to expand the list of countries included, but the present sample covers a significant proportion of the total world trade. The 1938 exports of the countries which are represented in these postwar surveys accounted for 56 percent of the total trade in fresh and frozen products, 47 percent of salted products, etc., 40 percent of canned products, 66 percent of crustaceans and molluscs, 64 percent of oils, and 94 percent of meal and fertilizers.

The total postwar exports of some commodity groups from these seven countries can be compared with immediate prewar in the following way:

Commodity grouping	1938	1946	1947 a/
.....(Thousand metric tons).....			
Fresh and frozen	227	291	326
Salted, dried, etc.	334	271	278
Canned	108	141	165
Crustaceans and Molluscs	75	51 b/	57 b/

a/ For France, Iceland, and Netherlands, January through November only.

b/ Excluding Iceland, but Iceland's exports of these commodities are very small.

Postwar exports of fresh, frozen, and canned fisheries products considerably exceeded 1938 exports and this expansion went further in 1947. Postwar exports of salted and dried products were noticeably below the prewar level. For oils and meal and for fertilizer, joint comparison with prewar is not yet available. However, statistics for some of these countries indicate a noticeable drop for the postwar years.

Table 1. - Summary of imports and exports, a/ Quantities of principal fisheries by commodity groups b/ for 61 countries, 1938 or nearest year available.

Country	Year	Fish - fresh or frozen		Fish - dried, salted or smoked		Fish - preserved		Crustaceans and Molluscs		Marine animal oils		Fish meals and fertilizers	
		Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Totals		447,487	406,354	578,137	708,206	218,890	271,671	95,539	113,245	515,434	215,054	172,883	132,987
Algeria.....	1938	1,131	498	521	3,193	1,034	2,076	632	44	52	6	-	-
Angola.....	1934	5	45	353	6,199	67 c/	521	3	-	-	19	-	-
Argentina.....	1938	921 d/	95 d/	4,689	-	3,637	271	513	6	309	284	-	-
Australia.....	1937/38	4,034	44	720	33	12,842	220	443	1	1,652	47	-	-
Austria.....	1938	1,545	8	1,145	6	89	6	2,119	30	1,076	4	-	-
Bahamas.....	1938	...	...	10	-	...	-	-	494	-	-	-	-
Belgium.....	1938	15,743 d/	5,257 d/	23,420 d/	730 d/	10,220	1,401	19,734	3,622	-	-	-	-
Bermuda.....	1938	30	-	205	-	631 e/	-	99 e/	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia.....	1938	-	-	304	-	916	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Guiana.....	1936	8	-	283	38	209	1	...	...	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria.....	1938	953	-	1,120	-	64	6	...	-	-	-	-	-
Canada.....	1938	8,657	49,870	2,828	42,731	978 f/	28,403	921 g/	9,008	2,489	16,102	-	19,519
Ceylon.....	1938	4,451 h/	33 h/	19,348	14	1,023	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
China.....	1938	6,299	3,275	31,425	1,580	-	-	1,637	2,364	1,212	6	-	-
Colombia.....	1938	-	-	-	-	943	-	37	-	16	-	-	-
Costa Rica.....	1938	1	3,364	220	-	469	-	40	109	-	-	-	-
Cuba.....	1938	63	4	8,900	-	2,925	-	348	175 i/	-	-	-	-
Denmark.....	1938	14,298	49,945	9,030	2,125	510	391	269	2,420 j/	46,460	1,830	3,350	-
Dominican Republic.....	1938	1	-	1,941	-	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt.....	1938	5	714	5,607	18	778	28	2,075	8	744	6	-	-
Finland.....	1938	311	1,492	3,173	1,737	91 c/	30 c/	55	70	884	-	-	-
France.....	1938	2,078	680	24,361	346	-	6	2,594 d/	4,675	-	-	-	-
French Morocco.....	1938	15,360	14,125	10,195	21,492	22,055	5,187	25,460	8,872	3,830	181	-	-
Germany.....	1938	112	1,802	347	1,356	113	13,809	200	30	278	160	-	-
Guatemala.....	1938	151,178	2,210	61,812	1,241	15,010	434	1,145	230	640	24	89,811	1,927
Holland.....	1938	30	-	2,660	6	3,442	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland.....	1938	5,422	141	19,467 k/	80,248	345 l/	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
India.....	1938	-	17,430	105	-	10	16	6	62	6	28,763	-	22,294
Indonesia.....	1938	1	542	-	460	398	15	161	2,267	11	952	-	-
Ireland.....	1938	6,590	1,121	-	-	2,346	-	27	2,835	3,036	-	-	-
Italy.....	1938	12,692	567	80,298	1,164	5,455	2,050	187	171	6	-	-	-

Table 2. - Iceland: Exports of Fisheries Products

Item	1938	1946	Up to end of November	
			1946	1947
....(Metric tons, exported weight)....				
Fish, fresh or frozen: <u>Total</u>	17,430	96,745	93,839	75,701
Herrings, fresh or frozen	82	a/48	a/48	a/392
Other fish, iced or frozen	17,135	96,662	93,791	75,309
Fish roe:				
Refrigerated	174	b/	b/	b/
Frozen	39	35	b/	b/
Fish, dried, salted, etc.: <u>Total</u>	80,248	29,105	25,870	29,904
Herrings, salted	32,887	15,866	15,006	6,580
Other fish, salted, not dried	22,724	11,533	9,220	21,264
Roe, salted	c/2,574	1,583	d/1,520	1,759
Fish, dried, salted (klipfish)	21,593	d/15	16	301
Fish, dried (stockfish)	470	108	108	ø
Fish, canned	15	514	385	254
Shrimp, canned	62	...	...	...
Fish meal: <u>Total</u>	22,294	16,364	14,153	15,939
Herring meal	17,900	10,195	14,153	15,939
Other fish meal	4,394	6,169	e/	e/
Marine oils: <u>Total</u>	28,763	25,292	25,078	24,086
Herring oil	22,827	17,534	17,534	19,010
Redfish body oil	378	18	f/	f/
Other fish oil	4,715	7,737	7,544	5,076
Whale oil	843	3	...	...
Whale products	897	...	...	...
Other fisheries products:				
Fish liver	1	...	...	...
Fish maw:				
Dried	29	...	...	...
Salted	1	...	...	...
Fish skins, salted	-	67	...	...
Fish waste, dried	175	...	...	...

Source: 1938, Verzlunarskýrslur; 1946, Aegir, January 1947; Jan. through Nov. 1946 and 1947, Fiskets Gang, February 12, 1948.

- a/ Frozen.
- b/ May be included with "Other fish, iced or frozen."
- c/ Cod roe, salted, only.
- d/ Subject to revision.
- e/ Included with herring meal.
- f/ May be included with "Other fish oil."

Table 3. - Canada: Exports of Principal Fisheries Products
(Metric tons, exported weight, unless otherwise indicated)

Item	1938	1946	1947
Fish, fresh and frozen: <u>Total</u>	49,871	94,604	86,849
Sea herring	6,928	41,963	33,953
Other fish	42,943	52,741	52,896
Fish, dried, salted, or smoked	42,373	38,828	34,957
Canned fish: <u>Total</u>	28,403	39,531	39,891
Sea herring	1,467	15,409	27,017
Other fish	26,936	24,122	12,874
Crustaceans and molluscs	9,008	9,547	7,690
Fish oil	14,165	...	...
Whale oil	1,937	...	...
Seal skins, undressed (Number)	18,746	...	...
Other fisheries products	21,970	...	...
Unclassified a/	-	55,957	46,980

SOURCE: 1938, Fisheries Statistics of Canada; 1946 and 1947; Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, January 1948.

a/ For 1946 and 1947 this group may contain commodities which in the final report will appear under the above-mentioned subheads.

Table 4. - Norway: Exports of Principal Fisheries Products

Item	1938	1946	1947
.....(Metric tons, exported weight).....			
Fish, fresh: <u>Total</u>	119,885	80,764	136,001
Herrings, fresh	96,116	55,827	85,389
Other fish, fresh	23,769	24,937	50,612
Fish, dried, salted, etc.: <u>Total</u>	107,957	176,387	161,722
Stockfish	26,002	12,602	13,503
Dried salted fish (klipfish)	41,438	27,268	45,335
Herrings, salted	34,630	101,384	92,873
Other fish, wet salted	5,887	35,133	10,011
Canned fisheries products	26,359	26,037	33,809
Fish meal: <u>Total</u>	79,297	9,472	7,145
Herring meal	67,088	4,433	1,000
Other fish meal	12,209	5,039	6,145
Roe, salted	5,745	4,695	5,177
Cod liver oil, medicinal.	8,350	13,235	9,549
Herring oil	7,472	1,348	3,013

SOURCE: Maanedsoppgaver over Vareomsetningen med Utlandet, Oslo, and Fiskets Gang, Bergen

Table 5. - France: Exports of Principal Fisheries Products

Item	1938	1946	Up to end of November	
			1946	1947
.....(Metric tons, exported weight).....				
Fish, fresh: <u>Total</u>	14,225	121	107	747
Fresh-water	678	20	9	34
Salt-water	13,547	101	98	713
Fish, dried, salted, or smoked	21,492	97	44	491
Canned fish: <u>Total</u>	5,188	885	815	1,916
Sardines	1,938	194	170	483
Other fish	3,250	691	645	1,433
Crustaceans and molluscs . . .	8,872	1,031	997	725
Marine oils	181	ø	ø	9
Other fisheries products . . .	1,063	60	58	69

SOURCE: 1938, Tableau Général du Commerce Extérieur de la France avec ses Colonies et les pays Etrangers, Paris; 1946 and 1947, Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Extérieur de la France, Paris.

Table 6. - Netherlands: Exports of Principal Fisheries Products

Item	1938	1946	Up to end of November 1946	1947
.....(Metric tons, exported weight).....				
Fish, fresh or frozen	20,076	6,178	4,146	10,252
Fish, dried, salted, or smoked .	76,740	14,869	11,407	44,098
Canned fish	555	1,359	941	4,968
Fresh-water fish, not elsewhere specified	623	260	190	959
Crustaceans and molluscs	46,118	25,376	22,164	37,381
Marine oils	50,466	25	25	6,904
Other fisheries products: <u>Total</u> .	<u>964</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>1,033</u>
Fish meal	942	125	125	1,012
Sponges, natural	7	-	-	-
Seaweeds	15	11	-	21

SOURCE: 1938, Jaarstatistiek van den In- Uit- En Doorvoer; 1946 and 1947, Maandstatistiek van den In- Uit- En Doorvoer van Nederland.

Table 7. - U.S.A.: Exports of Principal Fisheries Products
(Metric tons, exported weight, unless otherwise indicated)

Item	1938	1946	1947
Fish, fresh or frozen	3,598	859	1,164
Fish, salted, pickled, or dry-cured . .	1,732	7,416	2,116
Canned fish	40,416	72,888	83,275
Crustaceans and molluscs	6,358	13,537	9,918
Marine oils	1,214	7,740	10,295
Other fisheries products	34,346	27,209	39,595
Buttons of pearl or shell (Gross) . . .	-	398,265	357,970
Fur seal, dressed or dyed (Number) . .	5,380	9,572	13,992
Fish meal for feed	1,298	59	524

SOURCE: 1938, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce; 1946, Dept. of Commerce, United States Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise, (annual reports); 1947, Department of Commerce, United States Exports of Domestic

Table 8. - France: Imports of Fisheries Products
(Metric tons, imported weight, unless otherwise indicated)

Item	1938	1946	Up to end of November	
			1946	1947
Fresh-water fish, fresh	2,849	158	147	772
Salt-water fish, fresh	12,510	11,650	11,340	15,299
Herrings, salted	5,629	1,528	1,528	58
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	4,564	6,346	6,283	815
Sardines, canned	13,813	2,126	1,656	3,040
Other fish, canned	8,241	8,934	8,827	3,372
Oysters, fresh (Thousands).	16	-	-	-
Crustaceans and molluscs, other than oysters, fresh	25,459	2,274	1,030	15,981
Cod liver oil	1,577	1,715	1,674	887
Whale oil	572	682	682	331
Other marine oils	1,682	1,836	1,685	2,152
Other fisheries products	7,891	4,594	4,301	5,724

SOURCE: 1938, Tableau Général du Commerce Extérieur de la France avec ses Colonies et les pays Etrangers, Paris.
1946 and 1947, Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Extérieur de la France, Paris.

Table 9. - Netherlands: Imports of Principal Fisheries Products

Item	1938	1946	Up to end of November	
			1946	1947
.....(Metric tons, imported weight).....				
Fish, fresh or frozen	4,353	2,400	552	4,185
Fish, dried, salted or smoked	3,254	1,211	1,173	2,507
Canned fish	4,020	1,040	1,040	94
Fresh-water fish, not elsewhere specified	41	33	29	19
Crustaceans and molluscs	1,693	211	191	328
Marine oils	74,170	8,052	7,839	17,658
Other fisheries products: <u>Total</u>	<u>23,655</u>	<u>4,544</u>	<u>4,530</u>	<u>3,827</u>
Fish meal	23,363	3,934	3,934	2,902
Whale meal	99	-	-	-
Sponges, natural	71	15	14	28
Seaweeds	122	595	582	897

SOURCE: 1938, Jaarstatistiek van den In- Uit- En Doorvoer.
1946 and 1947, Maandstatistiek van den In- Uit- En Doorvoer van Nederland.

Table 10. - Germany: Imports of Principal Fisheries Products
(Metric tons, imported weight, unless otherwise indicated)

Item	1938	1946 <u>a/</u>	1947 <u>a/</u>	Month of January	
				1947	1948
Herrings, fresh	<u>b/</u> 127,531	42,108	63,717	3,901	9,198
Other fish, fresh	<u>c/</u> 22,015	24,730	665	456	-
Herrings, frozen	-	11,556	10,752	-	-
Other fish, frozen	<u>d/</u> 1,632	11,037	422	422	-
Herrings, salted <u>e/</u>	57,214	73,102	37,663	1,426	1,895
Canned herrings, salted and smoked fish	<u>f/</u> 19,608	11,488	-	-	-
Crustaceans and molluscs, other than oysters	<u>g/</u> 1,144	...	...	...	...
Oysters (Thousands)	<u>h/</u> 1,675	...	...	...	...
Oyster spat (Thousands)	684	...	...	...	...
Marine animal oils	<u>i/</u> 640	...	...	...	...
Fish meal, fish fertilizer, etc.	89,811	...	...	...	...
Turtles and tortoises	3	...	...	...	...

SOURCE: 1938, Monatliche Nachweise über den auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands, Berlin.

1946 and 1947, German Fisheries, weekly report issued by Fisheries Bipartite Control Group, Hamburg, December 31, 1947.

January 1947 and 1948, German Fisheries, February 1, 1948.

a/ American and British zones, only.

b/ Herring and sprats.

c/ Comprising carp, alive or not alive (587 metric tons); eels, tench, and other fresh-water fish, alive (1,691 metric tons); and haddock, cod, etc., fresh (19,737 metric tons).

d/ Eels, tench, and other fresh-water fish.

e/ Including salted herring and sprats, "herring pickle," and "soft herring roe," for 1938, and pickled herrings for 1946 and 1947, and Jan. 1947 and 1948.

f/ Comprising salmon, salted, etc. (650 metric tons); anchovies, simply prepared (1,452 metric tons); stockfish, klipfish (210 metric tons); eels, bloaters, and sprats (simply prepared), fishmeal for consumption, fish sausages, fish roe (except soft herring roe), and fish for table use, etc. (2,286 metric tons); sardines and other fish, canned (14,827 metric tons), and caviar (183 metric tons).

g/ Comprising fresh-water crayfish and crayfish meat, prepared (225 metric tons); sea mussels, alive, simply cooked or salted, or with shells removed (285 metric tons); lobsters and crawfish (410 metric tons); crabs, shrimp, etc. (223 metric tons); and crustaceans, molluscs, and turtles, prepared other than simply cooked or salted (one metric ton).

h/ Alive, simply cooked or salted, or with shells removed.

i/ Including fish and seal oils, whale fats, blubber, and oil, whale bone fats, and sperm oils.

Country and Year	Total	Cod and related species	Herring and similar species	Tuna	Mackerel Flatfish, Salmon, (all halibut, trout types flounder, and included) etc.) similar species	Shark and shark-like species	Fresh-water fish	Other species
.....(Metric tons, round fresh weight a/)								
Belgium:								
1938	42,380	10,108	7,043	-	455	14,039	-	4
1946	73,984	14,162	37,947	-	598	12,395	-	-
1947	81,205	24,136	33,042	-	222	12,458	-	-
Japan:								
1938	3,109,218 ^{b/}	194,148	1,127,830	178,189	133,225	63,093	221,269	65,302
1946	3,177,500 ^{c/}	59,800	601,500	40,300	52,500	75,200	30,000	50,500
1947	2,472,063 ^{d/}	187,500	558,750	86,250	116,250	112,500	13,500	75,000
Newfoundland: ^{e/}								
1946	377,327	297,220	73,541	-	523	194	2,963	1,755
1947	278,139	226,205	41,720	-	2,115	263	3,092	1,905

a/ Reported as round fresh weight for 1946 and 1947. For 1938, statistics on landings, which were found in the fisheries statistics of the country concerned, have been converted to round fresh weight to the extent possible. For Newfoundland, 1938 figures were not available.

b/ Total does not add as a complete breakdown of all species in foreign waters is lacking. Excludes 411,840 metric tons of seaweeds.

c/ Includes black market estimate of 1,420,800 tons not available by species, and excludes 34,100 tons of whales and 88,400 tons of seaweeds.

d/ Does not include 124,861 tons of whales and 495,000 tons of seaweeds.

e/ These reports have been made up from Newfoundland exports, plus an estimated quantity for domestic consumption. By following this system, some misunderstanding may be created, particularly in the case of dried and wet-salted cod. For example, during 1946 shipments went forward fairly rapidly, so that, with the inclusion of the carry-over from 1945 production, the figure of exports for 1946 is higher than that of production for that year. In 1947, however, the situation was exactly the opposite with only 43,465 metric tons exported, while the production is estimated to be in the vicinity of 60,960 metric tons. Thus it will be seen that the total landings of cod and related species, based on exports, are below estimated 1947 production by some 50,000 metric tons, round weight. This is pointed out as a reminder of the seeming discrepancy in the figures from a production standpoint.

Table 12. - Total landings of herring and similar species in some countries, 1935-1947

Country	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946 a/	1947 a/
Total	...	4,369,595	3,730,773	3,568,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,004,101	...
Belgium	14,069	10,644	5,922	7,043	10,137	147	1,470	19,204	57,897	49,135	32,268	37,947	33,042
Canada	154,447	194,500	198,400	181,459	190,947	263,915	228,521	258,388	266,608	240,681	...	223,391	...
Denmark	15,964	16,144	14,915	14,526	18,797	32,362	32,431	23,007	26,577	29,378	...	27,500	32,000
France	52,866	56,757	64,681	73,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,400	...
Ireland	61,110	118,131	196,992	155,876	126,018	234,990	99,850	148,887	187,665	221,843	60,315	131,720	216,948
Japan	3,291	3,207	3,325	2,888	2,577	3,611	3,992	1,981	3,896	4,004	5,705	5,182	5,464
Netherlands	1,607,016	1,771,217	1,324,022	1,127,804	1,213,642	1,050,805	1,372,462	1,061,516	898,642	713,100	582,800 b/	601,500	558,750
Norway	73,892	103,030	124,168	98,999	39,140	...	...	18,663	...	...	61,438	106,500	140,000
Portugal	633,225	709,599	532,309	12,863	13,773	25,411	16,121	503,904	26,188	35,629	...	73,541	41,720
Sweden	143,393	123,002	112,227	710,031	625,892	801,006	548,541	83,220	430,007	419,796	553,268	510,490	635,547
United Kingdom d/	62,513	68,355	76,933	120,456	92,409	101,076	80,085	87,220	134,205	137,646	...	161,519	...
U.S.A. (including Alaska)	135,863	145,856	171,578	132,628	64,489	59,429	70,169	74,985	84,810	81,059	...	87,500	...
	859,520	1,037,523	894,597	854,204	964,094	788,362	1,069,923	743,327	822,711	948,719	821,037	773,383	...

Source: (1935-1945)

Belgium - 1935-37: Conseil permanent international pour l'exploration de la mer, Bulletin Statistique des Pêches Maritimes, 1938, Copenhagen.
 Canada - 1938-45: Statistique de la Pêche Maritime, Brussels.
 Denmark - Fisheries Statistics of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
 France - Fiskeri-Beretning, 1944, Copenhagen.
 Ireland - Bulletin Statistique des Pêches Maritimes, 1938, Paris.
 Japan - Fiskiskyralur og Hluminda, Reykjavik.
 Norway - Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries, Dublin.
 Sweden - General Headquarters Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Japanese Fisheries Production 1908-46, Tokyo.

FAO questionnaires, "Preliminary Report on Landings and Utilization".
 Reported landings. Actual landings were higher as some landings were unreported.

Netherlands - Verslagen en Mededeelingen van de Afdeeling Visscherijen, S-Gravenhage.
 Newfoundland - Newfoundland Fisheries Board, St. John's.
 Norway - Norges Fiskerier, 1943, Oslo.
 Portugal - Estatística das Pescas Marítimas, Lisbon.
 Sweden - Fiske, Stockholm.
 United Kingdom - 1935-38: Conseil permanent international pour l'exploration de la mer, Bulletin Statistique des Pêches Maritimes, 1938, Copenhagen. 1939-44: Fisheries in Wartime, London.

U.S.A. (incl. Alaska) - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.
 c/ Exports converted to round weight, including 1946.
 d/ Great Britain only.

LANDINGS AND UTILIZATION OF HERRING AND SIMILAR SPECIES ^{a/}

In 1946 fishermen from 20 reporting countries (see Table 12) landed altogether three million metric tons of herring and herring-like fish, which is more than 15 percent of the estimated total prewar world landings of all types of fish, herring included. About 1,100,000 metric tons, wet basis edible weight, or approximately one-third of the quantity landed in 1946, were used for human consumption. About 1,100,000 metric tons round fresh weight were used for conversion into oil and meal, and possibly 100,000 metric tons for bait. The remaining quantity, about 700,000 metric tons, were "waste", which might include some small quantities used for fertilizer and for animal fodder other than meal.

The marketed weight in 1946 of the various herring products in 16 of the 20 countries was as follows:

Fresh and frozen.	297,000	metric tons		
Salted	382,000	"	"	
Dried only ^{b/}	123,000	"	"	
Canned.	195,000	"	"	
Meal.	217,000	"	"	
Oil	104,000	"	"	

Figures showing the quantity of raw material used for these products are not yet available.

For 14 countries it has been possible to make a retrospective survey of the herring landings. This is shown in Table 12, where statistics are given for the years 1935-1947. The 1946 landings of herring and herring-like fish were slightly below the immediate prewar level. Landings in the United States and Norway, which accounted for 43 percent of the 1946 total, were 21 percent and 16 percent respectively below average of the last five prewar years. United Kingdom and French landings show decreases as compared with prewar years, but in Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, and, to a lesser extent, Iceland ^{c/} landings exceeded the prewar average. Export statistics for Newfoundland, which are here converted to round fresh weight, indicate a considerable increase in the quantity landed.

Only eight ^{d/} of the countries which reported 1946 landings have so far reported figures for 1947. Their total landings of herring and herring-like fish in 1946 amounted to 1,494,380 metric tons. In 1947, 1,663,471 metric tons were landed in the same countries, that is, an increase of 11 percent over 1946 figures. If we take the herring landings of the countries which have not yet reported figures for 1947 as equal to those of 1946, the total postwar landings in 1947 are on a level with those of 1938.

^{a/} Including herring, menhaden, sardine, anchovy, pilchard, sprat (brisling), sild, and similar herring-like species.

^{b/} Japan only.

^{c/} Due to increased catching and processing capacity, Iceland anticipates an increased catch.

^{d/} Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Newfoundland, and Norway.

*Smolt - young herring
feldsild - fat herring older than
smolt but immature
- large mature herring
spring herring
old - North Sea herring*

*Chupe herring
pilchard
Brisling
anchovy
menhaden
sardine
sprat
sild*

ICELAND, 1947 1/

(Supplementary to note on page 8, Fisheries Bulletin No. 1)

Two species dominate the Icelandic Fisheries; Cod and Herring. Up to the year 1947, the fishing seasons were determined by the catch of these species and there were two main seasons: the winter season for the codfisheries and the summer season for the herring fisheries. The cod fishing season started at the beginning of January and lasted till the middle of May, whereas the herring season started at the beginning of July and lasted till the end of August and sometimes till the middle of September. From October till December the fishing fleet was usually little engaged in fishing except the big steam trawlers.

In the year 1947 a change took place in the fishing seasons. In December 1946, herring was detected by echosounder in the inlets of Faxabay, at the southwest corner of Iceland, and fishing started on a fairly big scale in January 1947. The herring seemed to be there in abundance, but owing to lack of suitable fishing gear the fishing could be carried out by only comparatively few boats. The codfishing season was therefore not affected by this fishing, which lasted till the beginning of March. The total herring catch amounted to 12,000 metric tons. 2/

The fishing during the cod season was fairly good, especially in the first half of the season. The total catch till the end of May was 145,800 tons of cod and codlike species, compared with 142,000 tons in the same period of 1945 (all fish gutted with head on).

The herring season in the summer of 1945 and 1946 had been a failure, whereas the season in 1944 had been the best one up to then. The season 1947 was very much like the two previous seasons. About 260 boats participated in the fishing, the biggest number of boats ever participating in the herring fisheries. The total catch was only 122,500 tons.

In the middle of October herring showed up at the west coast, which is quite unusual at that time. Some boats started fishing there and carried on until the middle of November, but the catches were not big, owing to unfavorable weather. Then on 1 November, the winter herring fishing started in the Faxabay, more than two months earlier than last year. Since then this fishing has been going on and the total catch up to the end of December amounts to 82,500 tons. This new herring season has been of great importance to the fishing fleet after the disappointing summer season. Contrary to the summer fishing, when the fish is caught while visible in the surface, the winter herring is caught in a great depth, up to 20-25 fathoms, and detected by echosounders. Both the summer and winter herring is caught with purse seine nets.

The total catch in the year 1947 amounted to 431,170 tons, of which 217,000 tons were herring and 214,170 tons cod and ~~codlike~~ ^{codlike} species.

The utilization of the cod catch was as follows: About 34 percent was exported fresh, about 31 percent was salted, about 33 percent was filleted and frozen.

The herring catch was utilized as follows: About 92.5 percent went to the reduction plants for production of meal and oil, about 3.8 percent was salt-cured, about 3.1 percent was frozen for bait and the rest was exported fresh.

1/ This survey was submitted by Fiskifelag Islands (Fisheries Association of Iceland)
2/ Metric tons throughout the report. These figures have not been converted to round fresh weight.

Owing to high production costs, the fishing industry has in the last three years been in a rather difficult situation. At the beginning of 1947, the situation was so difficult that the Government had to guarantee minimum prices for salted and frozen fish, except herring. Neither did the guarantee cover the fish caught by the steam trawlers, which in the year 1947 was about 36 percent of the total catch of cod and codlike species. The guarantee, which resulted in subsidy payments, made it possible for the fishing industry to keep up production in the year 1947. These measures were continued for the year 1948 in a similar form.

In the last two years, rebuilding of the fishing fleet has taken place on an unprecedented scale. Both motor vessels, mostly of the size from 50 to 110 gross registered tons and steam trawlers of the size 650 gross registered tons, have been contracted for and built, the former mainly in Sweden and the latter in Great Britain. At the end of the rebuilding program, which is to be the year 1948, the gross tonnage of the fishing fleet is expected to be about 58,000 compared with 26,000 in 1939. About 50 percent will be steam trawlers and the rest motor vessels.

A great increase has also taken place in the capacity of the fish-processing industry, mainly in the freezing plants and the herring reduction plants.

VENEZUELA, 1947

The report received by FAO Fisheries Division from the Venezuelan National FAO Committee states that the increase in production in 1947 compared with previous years is explained by the intensive encouragement which the Government has given to the industry. "The Banco Agricola y Pecuuario during the first nine months of 1947," the report goes on, "granted 567 fisheries credits amounting to Bs. 1,268,942 (approximately \$38,000). In 1946 the number of such credits granted was 472, amounting to Bs. 594,398 (approximately \$17,800) and in 1945 only 54 such credits were granted, amounting to Bs. 97,800 (approximately \$2,900).

Table 13. - Landings in Venezuela

Year	Fresh	Salted	Total
	(Metric tons, landed fresh weight).....		
1945	15,353	13,089	28,442
1946	23,205	12,048	35,253
1947	29,080	11,778	40,858

"The importation of fishing gear facilitated by the same bank in the period January to September 1947 amounted to Bs. 2,141,155 (approximately \$64,200) compared with Bs. 399,141 (approximately \$12,000) for 1946 and Bs. 47,886 (approximately \$1,300) for 1945.

"In addition to this, the Venezuelan Development Corporation, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and the Corporation of Basic Economy are

conducting at the moment an energetic campaign to modernize the rudimentary system of fisheries, work which comprises the motorization of craft, scientific studies of the zones of production, regulation of the fishing seasons in order to guarantee the sources of production, and education in the use of modern equipment and adequate methods of payment and processing."

Since November 1947 a fishery mission, headed by a biologist of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, has been exploring the coastal waters of Venezuela. The mission was undertaken at the request of the Venezuelan Government, which is paying the expenses.

BRAZIL

Table 15. - Landings of Fish in Brazil, 1939-1946

Year	Quantity	Value
	(Metric tons)	(Thousand cruzeiros)
1939	103,279	136,429
1940	110,599	149,169
1941	116,284	162,022
1942	119,844	184,501
1943	123,079	195,806
1944	114,823	233,161
1945	122,545	254,455
1946 <u>a/</u>	126,725	319,184

SOURCE: Letter to FAO from Rafael Xavier, Director, Servicio de Estadística da Producao Ministerio da Agricultura, Rio de Janeiro, D.F., dated 29 January, 1948.

a/ Subject to revision.

JAPAN, 1947

Through the courtesy of the United States Department of the Army, Civil Affairs Division, Reports and Analysis Branch, information on the fisheries industry of Japan has just been received. (See Table 11, page 15) The FAO questionnaire has been used as a classification of 1946 and 1947 landings.

For 1947 an estimate of unreported quantities is incorporated in the questionnaire distributed over the various species groups. For the sake of comparison, such estimates for 1946 are now added to the total, but it was not possible to distribute this estimate over the species group. Therefore only the total landings in 1946 and 1947, and not the figures for each species group, are comparable.

UNITED KINGDOM, 1947

In Table 14, 1947 statistics for Great Britain are compared with other postwar years and with immediate prewar, 1938. Preliminary figures are also given for the month of January 1948, compared with January 1947.

Table 14. - Landings in the United Kingdom a/ for the years 1938, 1945, 1946, and 1947; and January 1947 Landings Compared with January 1948

(In metric tons b/, unless otherwise indicated)

Item	1938	1945	1946	1947	January 1947	January 1948
TOTAL c/	1,087,052	516,758	907,735	1,030,343	50,321	64,493
Cod and Related Species	581,864	244,336	526,030	573,977	29,809	39,670
Herring and Similar Species	282,309	127,513	207,508	229,175	3,529	9,915
Mackerel	10,218	3,709	3,171	3,633	ø	21
Flatfish	80,253	75,495	96,652	96,391	8,818	4,697
Molluscs, Crustaceans, etc. c/.	24,713	17,448	22,991	20,686	1,781	2,235
Sharks	8,340	4,090	5,633	6,990	577	785
Other Species	64,824	36,110	52,439	73,960	3,694	4,773
Miscellaneous d/	34,531	8,057	23,311	25,531	2,113	2,397

SOURCES: Data converted from material contained in: Fishery Board for Scotland, Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables, Edinburgh; Scottish Home Department, (Mimeographed Statement of total quantity and value of the fish returned as landed on the Scottish Coast by British Fishing Vessels during the months of January 1948, January 1947, and January 1946, and for the years 1947, 1946, and 1945); Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables, London; Monthly Return of Sea Fisheries, England and Wales (Mimeographed Statement showing Total Quantity and Value of Sea Fish of British taking returned as landed in England and Wales during the months of January 1947, (Preliminary Figures) and January 1946, and for the years 1946 (Subject to Revision) and 1945, with totals for Great Britain, and January 1937); Monthly Return of Sea Fisheries, England and Wales (Mimeographed Statement showing Total Quantity and Value of Sea Fish of British taking returned as landed in England and Wales during the months of January 1947, and for the years 1947 (Subject to revision) and 1946, with totals for Great Britain, and January 1938).

a/ England and Wales, and Scotland. Northern Ireland not included.

b/ These statistics are not converted to round fresh weight, they are given as reported in the statistics concerned.

c/ Excluding quantities of crabs, lobsters, oysters, and crawfish.

d/ Fish roe and fish liver.

The species have been rearranged into eight categories which are in keeping with the classifications used in the FAO Yearbook of Fisheries Statistics.

As may be seen from the table, postwar landings in Great Britain, while steadily increasing, are still below the 1938 total. Landings for 1947 were about 47,000 metric tons less than for 1938; with "Flatfish" and "Other Species" being the only groups which, in 1947, exceeded the 1938 figures. However, landings during the month of January 1948 exceeded the landings for the same month of 1947 by 14,172 metric tons, or 28 percent.

CURRENT FISHERIES

Canada, February, 1948

(Extract from Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, February, 1948)

An exceptionally large catch of herring in Pacific waters was the outstanding feature of Canada's commercial fishery during February. The herring for the most part was converted into meal for poultry and animal foods. The Atlantic Coast fishery also enjoyed better fishing. The total value of landings in the four eastern provinces was \$710,000 for the month compared with \$308,000 in February, 1947.

Total landings of fish and shellfish in the sea fisheries during February, 1948, amounted to 45,071 metric tons, valued at \$1,694,000. The huge increase over February 1947 was attributable to two main causes: the herring catch in British Columbia accounting for 36,957 metric tons as against 2,949 metric tons and the continuance of normal operations on the Atlantic Coast, whereas a year ago a strike of deep-sea fishermen was in progress. Total landings on the Pacific Coast amounted to 37,830 metric tons valued at \$984,000. On the Atlantic Coast the total catch was greater in all provinces. Increased landings of sardines were the main factor in the better showing in New Brunswick.

The total value of fisheries products imported into Canada in 1947, approximately \$5,000,000, was \$473,000 above the 1946 total. The total value of cod imported from Newfoundland decreased, but imports from European sources began to figure more prominently in Canada's imports in 1947. Norwegian canned herring and sardines returned to the market after several years, reaching a value of \$685,000 for the year. Peru entered the Canadian market with canned tuna to the value of \$182,000. Imports from the United States, mainly canned shellfish - clams, crabs and shrimps - increased sharply, but imports of shelled oysters declined.

The index number of wholesale prices of fishery products rose 5.4 points during the month, while that of meat and poultry prices rose by 29.3 points. The general index of all foods rose 9.4 points. Prices to fishermen at Atlantic Coast points were higher for groundfish but lower for lobsters. Retail prices of fresh, frozen, and smoked fish in Eastern and Central Canada were higher in February than in the previous month.

*only net metric
tons or at least
a conversion factor?*

Norway, 1948

On March 21, the total landings during the winter herring fisheries amounted to 7,546,000 hectoliters, compared with 5,186,000 hectoliters at the same time last year. This means that all previous records for total landings of winter herring have been beaten. During the last days of the period reported upon, landings were very much hampered by stormy weather. Evidently the 1948 season is now drawing to a close.

Hereunder are figures showing the utilization of the 1948 landings compared with 1947 figures. All figures are given as round fresh weight of the raw materials:

	1948	1947
	..(Hectoliters)....	..(Hectoliters)....
Exported fresh	1,109,000	1,014,000
Salted	1,247,000	1,113,000
Canned	203,000	157,000
For meal and		
oil	4,746,000	2,752,000
For bait	169,000	89,000
Fresh domestic		
consumption. .	71,000	61,000

MT.

According to Fiskaren^{1/} (February 13), Dr. Jens Eggvin, Chief of the Oceanographic research carried on by the Fisheries Administration, Norway, explained that due to the small rainfall of the last year, saltier North Sea water approached the shores of the Norwegian coast than was usual. This may be, he explains, part of the reason for the increased herring fisheries.

Owing to stormy weather, the landings of the cod fisheries are still lagging behind the previous year. According to statistics brought up to 20 March, 68,993 metric tons had been landed, compared with 158,262 metric tons for the same period in 1947. Of the total landings in 1948, 4,751 metric tons were used for stockfish, 38,295 for saltfish and 25,947 were marketed fresh or frozen. The quantities used for stockfish and saltfish are still much smaller than the previous year. The quantity used for fresh fish almost equals that of the previous year. In the last prewar year, 1939, the total landings for the same period were about 90,000 metric tons; out of this, however, only 4,000 metric tons were marketed fresh or frozen.

The height of the Lofoten fishery season is generally at the end of March, when between 25,000 and 30,000 fishermen are actively engaged. On March 13 this year about 20,000 fishermen had arrived and more were still arriving.

According to Fiskaren (February 13), experienced fishermen have indicated that the results from the main spawning cod fisheries of Norway, which are carried on off the Lofoten Islands, may be smaller than the previous year, which was record-beating. It is true that the spawning cod is coming

^{1/} Weekly paper issued at Bergen, Norway, by the Norwegian Fishermen's Union.

*Stockfish = dried unsalted codfish
salted cod = (salted & dried)*

late to the Lofoten fishing field but Mr. Rollefson, Director of Biological Research at the Fisheries Administration of Norway, expresses the view to Fiskaren that one should still be optimistic about the total landings. Cod spawned in 1937 are now 11 years old and this very numerous year-class still dominates the stock available. Study of the distribution of the salinity and temperature of Arctic waters indicates that the cod has probably been further east in the Arctic Ocean than has been usual for some years. The delayed arrival of cod at the Lofoten spawning grounds may therefore be due to the greater distance which the fish have had to travel.

As to the future, the outlook is not so favorable, for, after 1937, there are not any year-classes which are extremely numerous.

Denmark, 1948

A cable from the Ministry of Fisheries, Denmark, states that total landings in January, 1948, amounted to 20,000 metric tons, compared with 15,000 tons in January, 1947. Total landings in February, 1948, amounted to 17,000 metric tons, compared with 6,000 tons in February 1947. Such 1948 figures show a considerable increase in total landings.

Newfoundland^{1/}

The Newfoundland Fisheries Board reports that stocks of salted codfish on hand as of 20 February, 1948, were 15,108 metric tons (297,396 quintals) as compared with 3,951 metric tons (77,683 quintals) on 28 February, 1947. Exports (unrevised) of salted codfish during February, 1948, amounted to 3,504 metric tons (68,985 quintals). Of this amount 1,851 metric tons (36,438 quintals) were shipped to Puerto Rico. Exports in February, 1947, reached 8,175 metric tons (160,919 quintals).

CONVERSION FACTORS USED IN THIS BULLETIN

<u>Converted from:</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>Multiplier</u>
Pounds	Metric tons	0.0004536
Hundredweight (112 pounds)	" "	0.0508
Hundredweight (100 pounds)	" "	0.04536
Quintal (112 pounds)	" "	0.0508
Short Ton (2,000 pounds)	" "	0.9072
Long Ton (2,240 pounds)	" "	1.0161
Kilograms	" "	0.001
Metric Quintals	" "	0.1
Kilograms	Metric Quintals	0.01
Gallons	Liters	3.7853
Imperial Gallons	"	4.546
Wet-salted Cod and Related Species	Dried basis	0.66

SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

... Not available. ø Negligible. - Nil.

^{1/} All figures product weight.



